

Willsthorough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVIII.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1838.

No. 288.



From a late Foreign Journal.

CHILDHOOD.

Childhood is like the laughing hours
Of early spring—
The very cloud that o'er it looms
A charm can bring;
For like an April sky,
A shower, a sunny ray,
So the first tear in childhood's eye
A smile can chase away.
But even whilst we gaze
Those early days are gone,
And soon the glowing rays
Of summer hasten on;
The bud hath opened to the flower,
The boy to manhood sprung,
And from his heart a darkening power
Its bitterness hath wrung.
He dreams that he can win from fame
As honored, deathless name;
And follow glory's banners bright,
He finds an early grave;
But many a warrior in night
The last hope of the brave,
He is forgotten—over his bier
No nation's tears are shed;
Naught save a widowed mother's tear,
Laments the hero dead.
The poet strikes his lute—
Sweet thrills it sends a strings;
But public praise is mute—
This life no rapture brings.
And mournfully his heart
Echoes its tender tone,
His airy dreams depart,
His hope of fame has flown.
Like an expanded flower,
Whose leaves fall one by one,
Hope fades, youth's disappointment's power,
Till manhood's prime is gone.
And age, like autumn, chill and sore,
Scatters each fading leaf,
Till not one flower remains to cheer
The path of life so sadly drear.
And yet so brief—
Till all the weary heart would crave
Is but a rest from work—
The coming winter of the grave
He sees around him throw—
And ever thus from youth to age,
Man trades his weary pilgrimage.

The School of Reform.

Nothing is more common in these times—and, indeed, all times—than to hear men complaining of their wives, and quoting the example of Xanthippe as an argument against the respectable institution of matrimony. One will rail against their extravagance; another against their love of pleasure; another against their ambition of rule; another against their vanity; and another against their spirit of contradiction. In short, there is no end to the charges brought forward against the better halves of more than half of the married men of the present age.
But nothing is more easy than to prove that what is called a bad wife is the greatest blessing that ever fell in the lot of mortal man. Take Socrates, for example, who is, by common consent, acknowledged as the most virtuous of all the pagan philosophers. There can be no reasonable doubt that this superiority was, in a great degree, owing to his wife, who is equally renowned as the greatest shrew in all antiquity. It was she that taught him his philosophy. It was to her he was indebted for his habit of indifference to all the ills of life; for his submission to misfortune; his perfect command of temper; his abstinence from excesses of every kind; and his indifference to life. Without doubt, much of that philosophic coolness with which he swallowed the dose of hemlock juice, may be fairly ascribed to the lessons he had learned from his excellent wife Xanthippe, who had taught him the real value of sublunary enjoyments. He left nothing to regret, and so he died like a philosopher.
It would be equally easy to adduce various other instances of illustrious men of antiquity, the fear of whose wives overcame the apprehension of death, and who became heroes abroad entirely on the score of being cowards at home. But such an enumeration might prove somewhat tedious, and we shall content ourselves with stating a modern instance which fell under our own observation, in the hope that, after this, we shall hear no more idle complaints against bad wives. By mistake, a good wife—one who never contradicts her husband, always approves of what he says and does, and permits him to do just as he pleases—is the greatest misfortune that can fall to the lot of man, and sooner or later brings him to utter ruin.
Frank Weatherhead was an only son; and his father dying when very young, he fell exclusively under the care of a weak but affectionate mother. We are aware that it is customary to lay the

blame on the mother, and that this is considered a sufficient apology. A poor excuse, they say, is better than none; and, in our opinion, of those who lay their ruin to a mother, a large portion may lay it to themselves. Lord Byron is held up as an illustrious example; but those who look closely and impartially at his conduct in early life, will probably be inclined to suspect that the evil spirit which led him astray, was not that of a parent. His nature was untamable by any process of domestic discipline, and the long continued errors of his life can receive a little apology from the example of his mother as from the alleged waywardness of genius. Byron was naturally untamable and vicious. His writings have done much to diffuse a false taste as well as false principles. Any one may yield, at times, to the force of immediate temptation; but he who can sit in his closet, abstracted from the seductions of the world, and coolly and deliberately indulge his imagination in abstractions of licentiousness or immorality, must be led by nature, since he sins without the apology of temptation.

Be this as it may, Frank Weatherhead was certainly indulged to excess. He was an only child; his mother was a widow, and he was heir to a plentiful fortune. In his boyhood he studied little, and spent a great deal of time as well as money in idle pleasures. He became early his own master, and his mother died just about the period he came of age. Having exhausted, or rather becoming tired of, the round of pleasures afforded by his native country, he went abroad; staid three or four years; grew tired of post-chaises, pictures, Paris, and the Palais Royal, and returned home, a little more spoiled than he went abroad. He had spent much of his time among women, who admire a man for his money; and having plenty of this, he was of course very much admired and vain of his person. Having seen all the fine pictures and statues of Europe, he valued himself on his taste, and did little but find fault with every thing he saw on his return home. In short, he was mentally and personally vain, irascible, impetuous, extravagant and overbearing. It was plain that he was destined to be an unhappy man, unless some fortunate circumstance, or train of events, interposed to restrain him in the indulgence of these faults. His vanity would subject him to a life of mortification, his wilfulness lead him into perpetual errors, his impetuosity into frequent dangers, his extravagance ruin his fortune, and his overbearing habits incapacitate him for the enjoyment of society, since he could not endure contradiction.

It is a common saying, that when a man becomes satiated with the empty delights of the world, and has in some measure disqualified himself for the enjoyment of domestic pleasures, he begins to think of marrying. His case being desperate, requires desperate remedies. Accordingly Frank, after slandering about from one resort of fashion to another, and exhausting all the delights of watering places, sea-bathing, and the Falls of Niagara, began to relapse into that doleful limbo called ennui, which seems to have been intended by Providence as a sort of leveller, to bring down the votaries of pleasure to an equality of happiness with the men and daughters of toil. He had a little touch of the dyspepsy, too, which is another levelling principle, by which those who indulge their appetites too much, are brought to an equality with those who have more appetite than food.
All at once, Frank determined to marry and reform. Instead of reforming and marrying—which philosophers consider the better way—Don Frank proved himself in the right at last, as will appear to the reader. With the agency acquired in the great school of the world, he chose a quiet, retired young lady, brought up in the country, under rigid and severe parents, who had scarcely ever permitted her the indulgence of her own will on the most innocent occasions. The wife man of the world considers this perpetual curb the best security for future obedience; but happening to recollect that even the patient sometimes bites a deeper when released from the yoke. The young lady was, moreover, a stranger to all the temptations of pleasure, and had never been contaminated by the example of her votaries. Frank concluded, with equal wisdom, that this total abstinence from dissipation must have rendered her perfectly indifferent to its fascinations. Her parents supplied all her necessities, and as she was totally unacquainted with the mischievous art of spending money, she could have no temptation to extravagance; at least so thought Frank, who had travelled and seen the world.

But so thought not the young lady. They had agreed to marry, but it was with exactly opposite views. Frank was resolved to retire from the world, to the indulgence of a system of economy that might in time repair his somewhat shattered fortune; while the lady was equally resolved to enter upon a life of pleasure, spend as much money as she pleased, and make herself amends for a life of slavery, by doing as she liked ever afterwards. Contrast is the parent of love; it is then no wonder that Frank and El-

lenor fell in love, and were married.

It is agreed, on all hands, that married people are always happy for one month, let what will happen. It is presumed that this exemption from the ills which flesh is heir to, arises from their not contradicting each other. Frank enjoyed the usual exemption, but his troubles commenced the very first day after the expiration of the brief matrimonial millennium. There was an invitation to a grand ball to be answered, and they could not agree about the answer.

"I did not marry to indulge in a life of dissipation," quoth he.

"I did," thought Ellenor; but she was as yet not thoroughly initiated in the license of contradiction.

"My dearest Ellenor," and he kissed her—"I am determined to sacrifice all my old habits to yours. I am tired of the empty pleasures of the world, and to show you that in future I mean to conform to your wishes, in all respects—mean to give up balls and parties!"

"The duce you do," thought Ellenor; and this time she had to bite her tongue to prevent giving utterance.

"Yes," said the new born philosopher—"Yes, what is pleasure but emptiness and vanity? A bubble that, after chasing all our lives, bursts the moment we attempt to grasp it. A shadow of nonentity—a—ah—but, my dear Ellenor, you are tearing that beautiful flower to pieces, that I gave you this morning! As I was saying, you and I will retire into that snug nestling place, the domestic circle, to the enjoyment of those heartfelt delights that—"

"I'll be switched if I do," thought Ellenor, and this time the words would out, in spite of her teeth.

"You'll be what?" asked Frank, almost gasping for breath—"what did you say, Ellenor?"

It is affirmed, that in certain countries the cold is so extreme as to freeze the very words before people can utter them, and that when a thaw comes, there is an awful explosion of the vernacular, sorely trying the stoutest nerves. Something of this sort happened on the present occasion. The inclinations as well as tongue of poor Ellenor, had been, as it were, frozen up for a succession of years in the cold atmosphere of domestic tyranny, as before stated, married not to reform, but to enter upon the world. To be thus taken in, and then she could bear, and the pent up feelings of twenty years exploded at once in a torrent of words. Passion is a sore enemy to good breeding, and if Ellenor, on this occasion of uncontrollable provocation, should discourse a little contrary to her censorious, it must be laid to the account of a momentary excitement, which philanthropic jury-men sometimes consider a sufficient apology for committing murder. When Frank asked her what she said, her apology was as follows:

"I say, Mr. Weatherhead—which she pronounced on this occasion, Featherhead—"I say that you may, if you please, retire from the world, to the indulgence of domestic felicity; but for my part, I had enough of domestic felicity before marriage, to give me a surfeit of it for the rest of my life. You may talk about bubbles, but you won't bubble me; and as to shadows and nonentities—I—I—"

It is a shame, Mr. Featherhead, to deceive a young woman in this cruel manner. I thought I was going to live a life of pleasure—to do as I pleased—to go where I pleased—to spend as much money as I pleased—and now I find I must content myself with domestic felicity! You cruel, barbarous man! Ugh! you are as ugly as sin, and I wonder I ever thought you handsome!" Here she burst into a torrent of tears, and it was all over with Mr. Weatherhead. He gave in at the first round, and the invitation was accepted.

One cannot go to a ball without a new dress, which costs a great deal of money every day, though millions and millions of dollars, every body (but those who pay) knows, are the most reasonable people in the world. It is reported that one of them was actually admitted into the Paradise of Pools, where she met a large party of her cotillions, merely on showing one of her bills. Not to be tedious, Frank was fain to open his pocket-book; if not his heart, and Ellenor was so grateful, that she came all the way back from the parlour door to kiss him. When Mrs. Weatherhead returned, she brought two new dresses, just from Paris, because, as she observed, it was certain she should wear them both in the course of the winter. Frank was well enough satisfied that the money had held out so well, until the lady produced a long bill without receipt. He then commenced a tender expostulation, which was brought to an untimely end, by Ellenor exclaiming—"Lord, Mr. Weatherhead, the thing is done, and there's no use in talking."

They went to the ball; and Ellenor, conscious of her ignorance of the ton on these occasions, resolved to do exact— as she saw others do; for of all the imitative animals in the world, not excepting monkeys, a devotee of fashion is the most servile. She observed that wives took not the least notice of their husbands, nor husbands of their wives, and accordingly

never looked at or spoke to Frank, except to huff the poor gentleman a little when he ventured to come near her. Frank returned home that night or rather morning with his opinion of himself somewhat lowered, and ere the second month of his marriage had expired, his personal vanity was fast changing into a most becoming humility. "Certainly," quoth he, "I cannot be so handsome as I thought myself, or Ellenor would scarcely prefer the society of every other man to mine."

The opinion he entertained with regard to his genius, acquisitions, and knowledge of the world, was not destined long to survive his estimate of his personal accomplishments. Ellenor uniformly preferred the sentiments of every other man to his own, and ten times a day would exclaim, "Lord, my dear, for a sensible man you certainly are the greatest fool I ever met with!" If at any time Frank undertook to make a bargain, or negotiate an affair in relation to his property, or any trifling matter, it was the same thing. He was always wrong and never failed of being saluted with, "Lord, Featherhead, what a wrong-headed man you are! You know no more of business than the man in the moon." When a wife compares her husband to that old gentleman, he is in a bad way; and accordingly, in a little time, Frank began to have a still lower opinion of himself, and a higher one of his wife. "She is certainly," said he, "a clever woman, she knows so much more than I do." In three months he was cured of his vanity, and from that time scarcely ventured an opinion, even on politics or the weather.

The second great fault of Frank Weatherhead—was his wilfulness, which this exemplary wife, in good time, cured by perpetual contradiction. It was not long before he discovered, or rather was convinced by experience, that he actually had no will of his own, or what was pretty much the same thing, his wife never permitted him to indulge it. Habit is every thing, and the habit of having his will, at length yielded to that of obeying the will of another. The same process cured him of his impetuosity, since it is plain that a man who never has his own way, is in no danger of doing things in a hurry, or a passion.

Ellenor was inclined to extravagance, as before stated, with those who are subjected to the influence of extreme

frugality. It is observed, that a man, once upon compulsion, from the pleasures and enjoyment of youth, is followed by an excessive indulgence when these are placed within our reach, as none are so prone to gluttony as those who have for a long time been kept on short commons. The best way to prevent excess in men or women, is to permit the young to partake moderately in all the innocent enjoyments of life, becoming the means and stations of their parents, as well as their own anticipated prospects. The extravagance of Ellenor cured that of Frank, by making it absolutely necessary for him to retrench his own expenditures. It was impossible to supply the extravagances of both; and as Ellenor felt no disposition to retrench, it follows that the labor of retrenchment fell upon the husband. He accordingly adopted a system of self-denial, and it is remarkable that it was on this particular alone that Mrs. Weatherhead allowed him the free indulgence of his will. He became a model of prudence, and was often quoted as an example to all extravagant husbands.

When a single man, as has been before observed, Frank was remarkable for an overbearing arrogance. He exercised despotic power over his mother and all her household; he contradicted without hesitation, and argued without courtesy; he listened impatiently, and interrupted an argument, without the least respect to good manners; to his equals he was a disagreeable companion, to his inferiors a tyrant. In short he was accustomed to pay little or no respect to the feelings of others, and had fought two duels abroad, one, for interrupting a Frenchman in a diatribe against the citizen-king; the other, for cutting short an Englishman in his observations on the weather.

The first time Frank interrupted his wife, by contradicting one of her most impressive actions, and pretty distinctly intimating that, having done as he pleased all his life before, he should take the same liberty in future, he received a lesson that proved the commencement of his reformation. Before he had half finished what he had to say, the thing was done that he had signified should not be; or ought not to be, performed. His astonishment and indignation struck him dumb, and though he recovered his speech afterwards, so as to be understood on all ordinary occasions, he never interrupted Ellenor afterwards, or ventured a syllable to intimate there was such a doctrine as that of free-will.

The habits derived from domestic discipline, are observed to have a potent influence over our general intercourse with society. From being courteous and submissive at home, Frank became docile and polite abroad. He seldom ventured an opinion; never contradicted or attempted to impose his sentiments on others;

treated his dependents kindly; and would listen to an argument as long as a speech in Congress, without ever once attempting an interruption. Every body said he was a most agreeable companion, and every body wondered at his reformation.

At first, it must be confessed, Frank felt restless under this progress towards perfectibility. But, in process of time, it became as easy as an old shoe, and finally contributed vastly to his happiness. He was rid of those frequent mortifications, that so often tumble the edifice of human vanity to the ground; he escaped those bitter disappointments which eternally follow the fruition of the will; he escaped the cat-o'-nine-tails of conscience, which ever lacerates the back of impetuous designs and actions; and he never afterwards risked his life for the pleasure of indulging his overbearing disposition, by interrupting a speech. If his fortune diminished, he had the satisfaction of thinking, though he did not venture to tell Ellenor so, that it was not his doing; and if any thing went wrong, he could still indulge in that greatest of all the delights of a husband, laying the blame on his wife.

Thus did he pass his remaining years, until, towards the close, he had become the perfect model of a philosopher—a second Socrates; for he might be said to be indifferent to all the evils and pleasures of mortality, not excepting those of matrimony. His life was one uninterrupted, dead calm, which is the last sublimated stage of philosophy. He troubled himself with nothing, and nothing troubled him. He parted from the world as though he left nothing behind him to regret, not even his wife; and when Ellenor urged him to make his will, replied, "my dear, you know I have no will of my own—do as you please." Two-thirds of his estate therefore went to distant relations—which his wife thought rather hard, considering the pains she had taken to bring about his reformation.

On passing up the Mississippi a few days ago, we had among our passengers two friends journeying to the far west; one much reduced by sickness, the other an active, noble hearted, hot headed Kentuckian, who, during our passage, had been quarrelling in his attention to the case of those who are subjected to the influence of extreme

frugality. The signal made for our departure, then beheld him issuing from behind a pile of wool, a bundle dangling from one hand, and with the other dragging a half-starved, unwilling cur, (a grape vine having been with his forepaws extended, was literally plunging up the mud, vainly resisting the power of our athletic companion. All gazed with astonishment, but none thought it advisable, under his present excitement, (for he appeared in a boiling rage,) to inquire the cause of his absence and strange reappearance. He directed his course to the cabin, where the invalid was reclining, and forgetting in his fury, how brittle were the contents of his bundle, pitched it on the table, exclaiming, "there are your eggs," and "here," jerking forward the miserable looking dog, "here's my change." A general burst of laughter followed this exclamation, nor could the good hearted fellow himself refrain, when beholding the havoc he had made, for the broken eggs were now streaming from the table, and his hungry currueny most voraciously devouring the luscious meal. His story was short; he had gone to purchase eggs for his companion; a five dollar note was the smallest he had, the eggs cost 75 cents, and when he presented his bill, the woodman told him he had no other change than a litter of pups, too young to be taken from the slit, or the dog, which had afforded us so much amusement. And "what's his name?" said one—he had not heard it. An old negro, privileged like from his age, and the length of time he had navigated the river, stood in one corner enjoying the scene, and when no response was made to "what's his name?" said, (very respectfully though) "pose, mass, call um 'Van Buren Currency.' Cuffee's suggestion was adopted, and the miserable cur will go thus stigmatized to his grave.

New York Star.

From the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday.

LAND HO!

A Proclamation has been issued by Joseph Ruter, the Wing Governor of Pennsylvania, enjoining upon the Banks of that commonwealth a general resumption of specie payments, for all their liabilities, on or before the 13th day of August next. As goes Pennsylvania, so goes Maryland, Virginia, and the Western States. And we may now take it for granted that the measure of resumption, so far as these states are concerned, will take place within the ensuing thirty days. The Wings, collectively and individually, will rejoice at the adoption of this measure, for they have at all times been in favor of a sound currency, namely, specie, and paper convertible into specie, at will, such as the country enjoy-

ed before the commencement of the Jackson Van Buren "Experiment" upon the public credulity and common sense.

But how will Van Burenism relish the measure of resumption? We answer, not at all! For it deprives "the party" of the means of fanning the embers of excitement against the Banks, which has been, for a year past, the sweet morsel that they have rolled under their tongues. Any one might have seen with half an eye, from the course they have pursued in reference to the question, that the Van Buren politicians were, in their secret souls, altogether opposed to resumption. But resumption will come, in spite of all their efforts to postpone it, for the benefit of their master! Resumption is at hand, and now, what will Mrs. Grundy say!

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

HENRY CLAY AND ABOLITION.

The Van Buren papers are straining every nerve to make the public believe Henry Clay an abolitionist. For want of electrifying matter, they eagerly catch hold of any and every thing to subvert their unhallowed purposes. "Drowning men will catch at straws." Finding that Mr. Van Buren's administration must sink, without they can invent some new device to blow it up, they have seized, with avidity, on a letter from J. C. Weems, of Md., addressed to Henry Clay, for the purpose of convicting that great Statesman with favoring the nefarious designs of the abolitionists. This letter is as ridiculous as frothy declamation and windy garrulity can make it.

To do away with any impression it may make upon the public mind, we copy the conclusive evidence contained in the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Clay to the Senate of the United States two or three months ago:

"Resolved, That when the District of Columbia was ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both those states, including the ceded territory; and that as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished, within the district, without a violation of that compact which was implied in the cession, and in the acceptance of the territory."

"That it is the deliberate judgment of the Senate that the institution of domestic slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia, and it earnestly hopes that all sincere friends of the Union, and of harmony, and peace, will concur in this opinion."

disturbing question. "That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would thereby exist in the states maintaining that domestic institution."

"That no power is delegated by the constitution to Congress, to prohibit, in or between the states tolerating slavery, the sale and removal of such persons as are held in slavery by the laws of those states."

PARTY DEFINITIONS.

Abolitionist.—An owner of a hundred slaves, residing in a slave-holding state, viz: Henry Clay.

Anti-Abolitionist.—A resident of a state where slavery is prohibited—a man who endeavored to exclude the slave from the Union, because she tolerated slavery, viz: Martin Van Buren.

Federalist.—A supporter of the measures of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison—an advocate for an economical administration of the Government, and a limitation of Executive power.

Democratic Republican.—A supporter of an extravagant Administration, seeking to inflict on the country a national debt of twenty millions per annum, by the issue of Government shin plasters—a man who shouts "God for the Government, Hags for the People!"

Raleigh Register.

Newspapers vs. Drink.—"I positively never knew a man in the country who was too poor to take a newspaper. Yet two out of three, even respectable people, read no paper but what they borrow. As I speak generally, I hope I offend none. If I do—the greater the necessity to speak out. Every man is able and convenient to take a newspaper. How many who think themselves too poor to take a newspaper pay four times as much daily for drink! Miserable man, thou art poor indeed!"—Benjamin Franklin.

Machine for making Needles.—Messrs. Cocker & Son, Sheffield, England, have obtained a patent for, and commenced working, a machine for making needles, which draws out the wire and straightens it, cuts it the exact length, points, drills and countersinks the eye, files off the rough edges, and finally drops the needle into a box, at the rate of 40 needles a minute. The proprietors expect that fifty machines may be attended by five persons, and that these will produce one million two hundred thousand needles per day.

A friend is never known till needed.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.
ABOLITION ON THE WANE.
Every day's events confirm us in the impression that the spirit of abolition is declining in the North, and that if it could be separated from the political topics of the day, which is its chief aliment, it would soon expire for lack of food.

We some time since mentioned that the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference had, by decisive action, laid the demon in that body, by silencing such of its Ministers as took any part in the proceedings of abolition conventions or in the publication of abolition journals. We have now to add that the New England and Maine Conferences of the same Church, have, in the former by a vote of 64 to 21, and in the latter by the still more decisive vote of 91 to 4, determined to exclude the subject of abolition altogether from the deliberations of the Church. Amongst those who thus voted in favor of abandoning all anti-slavery conventions, societies and publications, are a number of intelligent and influential Ministers, who had heretofore acted with the abolitionists.

So much for the Methodists. "As for the Baptists (says the New York Journal of Commerce) they have never mingled in the strife to any extent, (though there are individual exceptions), and therefore have no occasion to adopt plans of pacification. The fever had its greatest run among Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Universalists and Nothings. Among the Congregationalists, there have been recent indications similar to those above mentioned by the Methodists."

As another indication, it may be mentioned, that a series of anti-slavery resolutions, introduced into the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, were indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 190 to 82.

We have no interest, personal or political, in deceiving or misleading our readers—and they who impute to us any such motives, judge us by themselves. The impolicy, however, of exciting the public mind by ringing unfounded alarms in their ear, is amply illustrated by the Shepherd boy in the Fable, who, having deceived his friends by groundless cries of alarm, was at last devoured by the Wolf, his neighbors, so often deluded, paying no attention to his appeals for help when he was really in peril. If we believed that Mr. Clay had the remotest connection with or affinity to the abolitionists, we should not hesitate one instant to abandon him—for what reason have we to desire his election, personal to ourselves or incompatible with the safety of the South, and the welfare of the whole Union? None whatever. His election will be of no benefit, as his defeat will be of no disadvantage to us, more than to any other individual in the community. It is because we believe that he is better qualified to administer the government, and that he will do so on more enlarged and liberal principles than his competitors, that we are in favor of his election. We should cease to be so, could we be convinced that in this estimate of his superior qualifications we had been mistaken; as we should utterly loathe and detest him if he were in the slightest degree tainted with the odious leprosy of Abolitionism.

EXTRACT.

From a speech of Mr. McDuffie, delivered on the 4th of April, 1834, on the removal of the public deposits, the prophetic spirit of which must excite wonder and admiration in the breast of every reader:

"Sir, it has never been the intention of this Administration to return to a specie currency. From the very first message of the present Chief Magistrate, until the present moment, there has been a deliberate design on the part of those who have written his messages, to establish a Government bank in some form, to be used as a machine of political power. I could establish this before any impartial jury in the country, by a chain of evidence strong and conclusive; but I have not time to go into details. In the first message he recommended a bank, founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues; and in a subsequent message he says: 'In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it is not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present bank, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.' In his conversations with some of the committees from our commercial cities, he informed them that if his experiment should fail, as it had already, he would have a bank founded upon the checks and balances of this Government; a riddle which I cannot interpret; but which, like the responses of the Delphic oracle, will doubtless be interpreted to suit any emergency. We have also heard from distinguished and confidential friends of Mr. Van Buren, the second officer of the Government, that we must have a 'political bank.' Now, sir, put this and that together, take all those proofs and connect them with the visible portents which we see all about us, and no man can resist the conclusion that a political bank, wielded by the Executive Department, and converting the whole moneyed resources and credit of the country into an element of political power, is to be the final consummation of this great and desperate struggle for supreme power."

"It is easy to read the future history of the country, if the schemes of the reigning dynasty are not defeated by the people. Anarchy is the highway to despotism, whether it be a banking or

political despotism. When the Bank of the United States shall be destroyed, the currency will be thrown into such derangement and confusion that the country will be prepared to submit to any national bank rather than endure the prevailing evils. Then the Administration will come forward in that spirit of improvement of which the President speaks, with their grand scheme of a political bank, founded upon the checks and balances of this Government."

"I fear, Mr. Speaker, that the lessons of experience are lost upon nations. No people have been more severely schooled by this teacher than the People of the United States have been upon this subject. And I never reflect upon our present condition and prospects, without recurring to the fate of the Italian, who, possessing a strong and robust constitution, sacrificed it to the tampering of experimental quackery. His epitaph was brief, and contained an instructive lesson: 'I was well; I would be better; I am here.'—May it never be the painful office of the historian to inscribe the same warning epitaph of the mighty ruins of our national prosperity."

"I have a few words to say to the Southern gentlemen who believe this Government has no constitutional power to incorporate a bank. And I cannot but express my regret that their constitutional scruple should so operate as to render them utterly powerless in the real contest which will here be decided between the Bank of the United States and that greatest of all monsters, A POLITICAL BANK.—Disguise it as we may, to this complexion it must come at last."

From the Raleigh Register.

TRICKS OF THE ENEMY.

Perhaps no surer evidence can be found, of the waning prospects of the party in power, than the spiteful application of objectionable catch-names to their opponents. This species of political warfare, unjust as it is uncourteous, discloses an inability to meet and confute argument by fair means, and is only resorted to, when defeat or despair overwhelms ingenious reasoning. But a few months ago, the Whigs were stigmatised by their opponents, as Nullifiers, seeking to dissolve the bands of Union, from sectional feelings and local attachments. They were then represented as over-earnest in adherence to Southern interests, and too zealous in defence of Southern institutions. Even at the late Congressional Election, Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate in this District, was charged with Nullification by the Van Buren organ, and an attempt made to identify his supporters with that party. This flimsy trick was combated by the Whig papers, and the charge proved to be unfounded; still no feelings of justice could prompt their adversaries to retract the imputation. Now, however, when the acknowledged champion of Nullification has "marched off" from his late allies, and taken a prominent position among the supporters of the Administration, and when his former opponents, and who are now his proselytes have ranged themselves by the side of their leader, not even a whisper is breathed by these consistent sentinels, of the "coalescence of the Whigs and Nullifiers!" Nullification has now been shorn of horrors—remodeled by the magic touch-stone of "Democracy!" It is no longer heresy and treason to act with the "South Carolina Junta;" but the Whig who now dares to raise his voice against the mischievous measures of a faithless Administration—who possess independence enough to prefer the old and well-tested financial policy of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, to the new-fangled experiments of Jackson, Van Buren and Benton—is to be loaded with another opprobrious epithet, as short-lived as the former. "Federalist" is now the watch-word croaked forth by those who endeavor to perpetuate their own ascendancy by misrepresenting the motives of their opponents. Emanating from the head quarters of "authority" and intrigue (the Globe) it has been eagerly caught at by its echoes throughout the country, until every political whistler and newsmonger thinks himself honoured by a second-hand repetition. We greatly overrate the spirit and intelligence of the people, however, if these partisan sticklers do not find them incapable of being "ravished by the empty whistling of a name," or led astray by such time serving pretences.

Gov. Branch's Opinions.
Gov. Branch having been brought out by the Jackson Van Buren party in opposition to Gov. Dudley, it may be amusing to our readers to see in what estimation they are both held by the Executive. For our authority, see Gov. Branch's speech made in the Legislature of this State, in 1834.

EXTRACT NO. 1.

"Mr. Martin Van Buren, it must be borne in mind, was a widower, without daughters, and he avowed himself of all his privileges as such. His attention to Mrs. Eaton was of the most marked character. Polite and assiduous on all occasions, he was particularly so in the presence of Gen. Jackson and Major Eaton. His influence, in every variety of form, both official and unofficial, was exerted to make it appear to these gentlemen, that he entered deeply into their feelings; not, in fact, that he cared any thing about them, but he foresaw the power to be acquired by pursuing such a course, and had no scruples to restrain him."

EXTRACT NO. 2.

"The situation of Mrs. Eaton engaged the President's (Jackson's) whole soul, and he continued to be much occupied in collecting certificates, principally from

office seekers, to sustain her. These were piled one upon another, and his friends pressed to read them, often, I am persuaded, to their annoyance. This book of certificates, for a folio it did soon become, was that, on which office seekers first qualified."

EXTRACT NO. 3.

"The manner in which the unfriendly correspondence commenced between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, taken in connexion with the time, is sufficient to convince any intelligent mind that it was instigated by Martin Van Buren. I exerted every nerve to defeat his fiendlike purpose."

EXTRACT NO. 4.

"By this time I well understood the character of Mr. Van Buren. With him, I found that the end justified the means."

EXTRACT NO. 5.

"I believed that Mr. Van Buren placed too low an estimate on the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people, and that his reliance on Gen. Jackson to accomplish his purposes would prove delusive. He must recollect that I often told him that, in my opinion, he was selling his birthright, like Esau, for a mess of pottage; that Gen. Jackson's popularity, great as it was, attached to the man, and could not be transferred. I then honestly believed what I said; but, sir, I was again mistaken. His skirts have proved strong enough to bear Mr. Van Buren into the Vice Presidency, and recent indications have induced me to fear that the country is sufficiently corrupt to enable him, through the patronage of the Government, to reach the great object of his ambition. If so, it will be proof conclusive that the days of this republic are numbered, and that this once high-minded and chivalrous people are ready to bow the knee to Baal, and pass their necks under the yoke of bondage."

EXTRACT NO. 6.

"The indirect agency which it was believed Mr. Van Buren had in producing the rupture (among Jackson Calhoun and the Cabinet) connected with other causes, made him perfectly odious to an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress, and he passed his time, during deeply agitated, conscious that his wicked machinations at a crouching subterfuge had recoiled on himself."

It never entered the philosophy of this gentleman (Van Buren) that there were any higher incentives to virtuous conduct than hope of office or the expectation of reward.

EXTRACT NO. 7.

"The tyranny of the President, (Jackson) in this attempt to control the domestic relations of the families of the Heads of Departments, is without a parallel in the history of any free government, and cannot be surpassed by any act of despotism in the lives of the Autocrats of Russia. Viewed in its true light, it is astonishing that any person should be found weak or wicked enough to approve or estimate its propriety. It does surprise all belief that the President should have been so stupid as to permit the cool, disinterested, and unprincipled wire-worker (Van Buren) in this plot, should, by such means, render himself acceptable to a free, generous, patriotic and enlightened people."

Mr. Adams expressed the opinion, that it was competent for him alone to appoint ministers to Panama, but he took care not to exercise the power. Gen. Jackson expressed no opinion, but without the consent of the Senate, he actually sent a minister to the Ottoman Porte, and has, in utter contempt of the Senate, and in palpable violation of the constitution, put men in office who had been rejected by the Senate on his nomination for the same office. In defiance of recorded pledges, he has appointed scores of partisan Editors to offices of profit and honor. Against this I remonstrated at the time; and yet, sir, truth compels me to acknowledge, that in one instance, I participated in it. I appointed your newly-elected State printer (the renowned ex-Parsee, Philo White) to a highly lucrative office in the Navy, whence he was sent to you."

What has Gen. Jackson not done to corrupt the Press, and make it subservient to his purposes?"

Thus have we given a few samples of Mr. Branch's opinion of Messrs. Jackson & Van Buren, that our readers may see the extremity to which the Democrats are reduced when they "erect" such a man into a candidate.

More Light.—Some idea of the manner in which the public money has been wasted in the prosecution of the Florida war, may be gathered from the statements furnished by the Quartermaster General, and referred to by Mr. Bronson, in his speech on the Army Bill, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bronson said:

"The outfit of one officer engaged in the Indian warfare, for a short period, amounted to about \$400. The amount was made up by such items as these, viz: Wine, cider, porter, corkscrews, chewing tobacco, Spanish cigars, and last, but not least, six bottles of Cologne water! The reading of this last article by the clerk caused the most extravagant laughter."

A report made by the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, also shows how some of the money has been wasted.

A regiment of mounted men, consisting of 417, were embarked at St. Louis for the Florida war. They were transported by steamboats from that city, in October, 1837, to New Orleans, and thence by vessels to Tampa Bay, where they arrived on the 26th Nov. 1837. The cost of transportation was \$10,884 45. On their passage they lost nearly all their horses, and a portion of the few that arrived were unfit for service. To pay for these horses Congress has passed

a bill appropriating \$35,000. When the regiment reached Tampa Bay, it was found to be too large, and in four days thereafter 183 of the men were discharged, and were paid \$19,259 16, were allowed \$20,818 00 for the horses lost, and had previously received \$17,941 00—making in all \$58,019 25, expended without the least possible benefit to the country. In addition to this sum, was the expense of re-transporting them to St. Louis, of which no account has been received, and which will probably be \$20,000 more. Alexandria Gazette.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Richmond Whig of Friday, gives a corrected list of the members elect of the Legislature of Virginia, with their several party designations. It appears from this list that the Senate consists of Whigs, 10; Administration, (including 4 Conservatives) 22. Administration majority 12. House of Delegates—Whigs 73; Administration, (including 22 Conservatives) 61. Whig majority in the House, 12.

Thus, if the whole body of the Conservatives were to vote with the Administration party, there would be exactly a tie on joint ballot. But as the Conservatives are known to be opposed to the financial policy of the Administration—the principal matter in connection with which important questions are likely to arise, it is reasonable to anticipate that in the decision of important questions, the Conservatives of the Virginia Legislature would generally be found voting with the Whigs. On the leading question and policy of the National Administration, the Virginia Legislature is as 109 to 57 against the Administration. This result, brought about by the last elections in that state, is very instructive as to the state of public opinion in the Ancient Dominion.

FROM BRAZIL.—Letters from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of June, with the sight of which we have been favored, mention the receipt of advices from Rio Grande to May 22d, confirming the total defeat of the Government troops by the Insurgents of that Province, with a loss of 2,000 men. Only a few cavalry and three Generals escaped. The rebels were marching towards Rio Grande, and there was no hope of the Government being able to withstand them. The Province (Rio Grande) was considered as lost to Brazil. It is the southernmost province of Brazil, and borders on the Oriental Republic, of which Montevideo is the capital. Journal of Commerce.

During the celebration of the 4th, at Spartanburg, S. C. a spark was by some means communicated to the powder intended for loading the cannon, and about 25 persons severely injured by the explosion.

The grain crops are admitted to be, this year, more abundant than they have been for many years past. The remark applies, we believe, to all parts of the country. Here is one source of prosperity certain, and it is glorious for the farmers, and, indeed, for all the people.

Strange Caprice.—The editor of the Globe says that, however much he is devoted to Mr. Van Buren, he is "devoted to truth still more." What a heartless fellow he must be thus to prefer a stranger to an old acquaintance.

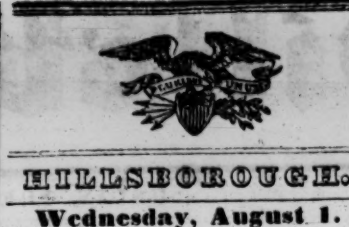
A Hard Hit.—The following very impressive part of Gov. Riker's late proclamation, the Globe, it is stated, omitted in the copy it published. It is a truth not agreeable to the hard money men in power:

"The only paper issues in circulation, and not convertible into specie at the place where issued, will be those of the national government."

New Engine of Destruction.—A new military machine, the invention of Mr. Sieble, is much talked of in France. It is a single cannon placed on an ordinary gun carriage, having several mouths, which throw 172 balls in a minute, or 10,220 in a hour, carrying them to the distance of 2,500 feet. This gun, which requires 6 men to serve it, and may be drawn by four horses, is intended for besieging fortresses; but Sieble has formed field pieces upon the same model, throwing 8,100 balls in an hour, and mounting guns throwing 6300 balls in the same time.

Strong Facts in regard to Horse Racing.—A writer in the Louisville City Gazette, thus tersely presents this matter:

"Races, it is said, improve the breed of horses. And what if they did, if they degrade the breed of men? But I doubt the truth of the position. Some few stalling or stubborn facts are on the other side. I never heard of races in Arabia, yet the best horses and the best blood in the world are there. The great racing stock of England and America came from the blood of the Godolphin Arabian. There are no races in New England, yet the New England horses are worth in this country from fifty to a hundred per cent. more than southern horses. The horses for the plough, dray, saddle, stage, coach, or gig, in New England, would bring under the hammer for higher prices in racing sections of the country, than their own horses. Racing only improves the breed of race horses. I was told in Virginia, by the stage drivers, that their best horses were brought from Vermont and New Hampshire—the Green Mountain horses are the best in the country for symmetry, strength, fleetness and endurance. Yet there is no racing in New England. Racing, then, is surely not essential to make good horses."



Wednesday, August 1.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET
FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.
Election, August 9, 1838.

State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz:

WHIGS.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.
Commons—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boun, and Charles W. Johnston, esqrs.

VAN BUREN.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.
Commons—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trolinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Torrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

A Good Beginning.—Returns from the elections held in Pitt and Edgecomb on the 26th July, show a gain of two Whig members in the Legislature.

THE SURPLUS REVENUE AND THE SCHOOL FUND.

Many erroneous impressions appear to have gone abroad relative to the disposition made by our last Legislature of the portion of the Surplus Revenue received by this state from the general government. The origin of these impressions it is not difficult to trace. Some men are naturally prone to find fault with every measure which did not originate in their own bright genius. The indulgence of this infirmity in many cases is merely for the gratification of envy; but sometimes it is made the means of supplanting a predecessor. And from this cause does it happen that so little is done by our Legislatures. Those who get in merely by finding fault with the measures of their predecessors, will be sure to do nothing, lest they too should loose their seats by the same process. Their fears and doubts and excessive prudence, are paraded before the people as ample atonement for the great expense and little profit of their legislation. But it should be remembered that a clown can pull down the most splendid edifice, which the finest skill only could rear; and what planter would keep an overseer whose doubts whether this or that piece of work should be commenced, or whether in this or that manner it should be performed, would keep the hands all the day idle? But we are wandering; our object was to talk of the manner in which the Surplus Revenue has been disposed of.

It will be recollected that a distinguished individual, some time since, in a letter to a portion of his constituents in this district, stated that all the large amounts of the surplus money which fell to the share of North Carolina had been given to banks, rail roads, &c. This letter was published in the Raleigh Standard last fall, and was immediately followed, in the same journal, by a series of papers over the signature of Mentor, (universally attributed to Wm. H. Haywood, esq., a talented leader in the Van Buren party), which, we thought, conclusively showed that the money had not been given away; but on the contrary, that it had been very judiciously invested; and that it would produce a very handsome income to the state. These papers of Mentor, as they successively appeared, were transferred into the Recorder, and we are gratified to see that they have recently appeared in most of the Whig papers in the state. They contain many interesting statements, and show a financial prosperity of the state little anticipated. It is not our purpose now again to bring up the statements of Mentor, but to exhibit a few of our own.

In the first place, the act of the last session appropriated 400,000 dollars to pay the public debt. Some individuals pretend to "have their doubts" as to the propriety of this appropriation; but the people generally have none, because they know that the public debt ought to be paid, and because it stops an interest of 20,000 dollars per annum.

2. The act of last session appropriated 300,000 dollars for the purchase of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear. A little while ago our popularity hunters advocated the principle that all bank stock should belong to the state, because, they said, the enormous profits of banking, if applied to public purposes, would relieve

the people from taxes. But a new spirit has now come over them, and the purchase of bank stock, in their view, is but giving the money to the banks. They now think it would be better to bring the money home, put it into the hands of commissioners, and loan it to favored individuals at six per cent. But a very large majority of the legislature thought that an investment in bank stock would be more prudent, inasmuch as it would be more safe, and produce a higher rate of interest; and, furthermore, if the money should be called for by the general government, or wanted for any other purpose, the stock could at any time be sold at a profit of ten or twelve per cent, and thus make a large addition to the principal.

3. The next is an appropriation of 600,000 dollars to the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, in conformity with a system adopted with success in Virginia, and approved by the people of this state, viz. where individuals shall subscribe for and secure to be paid three-fifths of any proposed rail-road, the state should take the other two-fifths. The only objection made to this appropriation appears to be, that the road does not run through Orange county. But if the investment is likely to be profitable, this should not be an objection; because if such objections were to prevail, no work would ever be commenced, because none could be projected that would afford equal advantages to all portions of the state. These works must follow each other in succession; and we dare say that as soon as it can be demonstrated that the travel upon a road through this section of the state will make the stock profitable, three-fifths of it will be taken by individuals, and the state, in conformity with the plan adopted, will be prepared to advance the other two-fifths.

4. An act of the last session vests in the President and Directors of the Literary Fund one million of bank stock, together with all the swamp lands of the state not heretofore duly entered and granted to individuals, as a public fund for education and the establishment of common schools. This act also authorizes the Board to adopt ways and means to cause the lands to be surveyed and drained, and appropriates 200,000 dollars, giving to the Board power to expend so much thereof as can be beneficially applied. To this appropriation objection has been made, because of doubt as to the accomplishment of the object. But other persons, of great experience and sound judgment, and who have taken great pains to qualify themselves to judge, profess entire confidence in the success of the experiment. And surely the immense value of the land, if it can be reclaimed, and the great benefits in other respects to the inhabitants of the country which surrounds it, are worth an effort. It is estimated that there are in those swamps a million and a half of acres, and some of the land which has been reclaimed is said to be worth from forty to eighty dollars an acre; but it sells readily at from ten to twenty dollars an acre, un reclaimed. The land, therefore, if the project is successful, will be worth many millions of dollars, and will furnish a fund amply sufficient to carry into operation a system of common schools upon the most extended plan. With such a prospect before us, should we timidly fold our arms and turn aside? Surely not.

Some persons profess to be friends both to internal improvement and common schools; but they say, the state is not able to carry on both at once, and they think the schools ought to be preferred. If these persons would take a second view of the matter, they would find that they had fallen into a very great error. In carrying on a system of common schools, it is not contemplated to use more than the income arising from the fund provided for their support; it is therefore necessary that the funds should be vested in the most profitable stocks, and these are frequently found to be railroad stocks. Of this kind it is expected the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road stock will be. No dividend has yet been made, because the profits have been applied to the construction of the road, and providing locomotives. But it is expected soon to become the most profitable stock in the state; it is even calculated, and with much appearance of probability, that it will yield the very large profit of thirty-five per cent, or an annual income upon the stock owned by the state of 200,000 dollars. In what other way could so small a sum produce so large an income? And this income is to be applied to the use of common schools.

We shall close this article with the following statement, which shows what would have been the income of the school

fund had Mr. Byrd's plan been adopted by the last Legislature, and what it will be under the plan now in operation.

Mr. Byrd's Plan.
Amount of Surplus Revenue received, 1,433,350
Literary Fund, 242,000
1,675,250
Applied in discharge of the public debt, 400,000
Leaving to be divided among the counties, \$1,275,250
This sum, divided as proposed in Mr. Byrd's bill, would give to Orange county about 43,000 dollars, the annual interest of which, at 6 per cent, would be 2,580 dollars; from which deduct 300 dollars for salary to commissioners, and there would be left 2,280 dollars as the sum to be annually applied for the support of schools in Orange county.

Plan adopted by the Legislature.
Annual dividends on 5000 shares of stock in the Bank of North Carolina, at 8 per cent 40,000
Dividends on 5010 shares of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, at 7 per cent 35,000
Profits on 600,000 dollars of Rail Road stock, at 7 per cent, (though it is supposed that it will produce 35 per cent. after two or three years.) 42,000
\$117,000

Divide this, as in the former case, and it will give near 3,900 dollars a year to Orange county, besides her share in the one and a half millions of swamp lands.

MATTAMUSKEET LAKE.

Some persons appear to suppose that the drainage of this Lake was under the control of the commissioners of common schools, and that the money appropriated has been expended without any public benefit. The act of the Legislature upon this subject, was passed before the general act relating to the swamp lands, and the commissioners appointed are different persons from the commissioners of common schools. As to the progress of the work, and the probable benefits to the public, we are gratified in being able to lay before our readers the following certificate of a highly respectable citizen of this county:

Statement of Isaiah H. Spencer.

I am a native of Hyde county, and removed from there to Orange county in the winter of 1837. I have also visited the county the last spring, and have seen the canal cut by the commissioners, under the appropriation by the General Assembly of \$8,000 for draining Mattamuskeet Lake. At that time the whole amount of the appropriation was not expended; the water, however, had sunk two feet, and the mud shoal at the mouth of the canal (mentioned as an obstruction to the draining,) had been removed by the flow of the water through the canal. I was informed by one of the Commissioners, that they are now engaged in removing a shoal at the head of the canal, by which the water will be lowered much more. It reduced one foot more, (which no one doubts it will be, who is at all acquainted with the subject,) it will reclaim from five to ten thousand acres of land belonging to the State. Already I should judge, two thirds of that amount of public land has been reclaimed. A considerable quantity of land held by individuals, will also be drained by the same work, but how much I am unable to ascertain. I have no doubt this appropriation will be of great benefit to the State, not only in reclaiming public land, as stated, but in the increased tax paid by individuals for their land. What was formerly assessed for taxation at 25 cents per acre, is now given in at from \$4 to \$20 per acre. It thus appears that the drainage of this lake will be beneficial to individuals, as well as to the State; but if I have ever been understood to assert that it was designed for the benefit of individuals alone, or that it will not prove of the greatest advantage to the State, I never entertained such an opinion, and could never have intended, therefore, to convey it to others.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

July 30th, 1838

DRAINING THE SWAMP LANDS.

This subject has excited some interest among the people of this county, and we have therefore deemed it proper more particularly to lay before them such information as we possess in relation to it. The act of the General Assembly gives to the fund for common schools the whole of the public swamp lands, comprising one million and a half of acres, together with one million of dollars in stocks of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and of the Bank of Cape Fear. The 5th section of the act empowers the Governor and Commissioners of the School Fund "to cause so much of the swamp lands to be surveyed as they may think capable of being reclaimed; and after said lands, or any part thereof, shall be surveyed, to contract with one or more persons to construct canals, ditches, and other works necessary for the purpose of reclaiming said lands, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the said corporation, the contractors in each case giving bond," &c. The act further provides, that individuals whose lands may be drained by such works, shall pay for the same to the State in proportion to the benefits they receive; and by the 13th section, two hundred thousand dollars are appropriated, and the commissioners have power to expend so much thereof in reclaiming the swamp lands as can be beneficially applied to that object; and if the same shall not be immediately required, it shall be loaned at interest on a short

credit, good security, &c. The act allows a discretion to the Governor and Commissioners, to attempt to drain only so much and such parts as they may think capable of being reclaimed. In compliance with the act, the Governor and Commissioners have caused between 60,000 and 90,000 acres of these lands to be surveyed by a skillful Engineer from the State of Virginia, and are satisfied that they can be reclaimed with great benefit to the State. When reclaimed, such lands are readily sold at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, and frequently much more. The following extracts, which we are permitted to make from a letter received from the officer at the head of the Board of Commissioners, will show the progress of this work, and that as yet the principal money appropriated to it has not been touched:

"A very small amount of money has been as yet expended on this work; the time has been occupied in tracing titles and surveys, which preliminaries are nearly despatched, and Engineers are now employed in locating two canals from Alligator and Pungo Lakes, and seeking contractors to engage in the work."
"The money appropriated for this work has been loaned out by the Literary Board, and is paying into the treasury, interest, every 90 days, which has so far exceeded the expenditures."

Resumption of Specie Payments.—A Bank Convention was held at Philadelphia on the 23d of July, at which delegates attended from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. A resolution was unanimously adopted, in which the banks presented engaged to resume specie payments on the 13th of August, and recommended that day for the adoption of the banks generally.

It is stated also that the banks of Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana were to resume on the 16th of July.

In this state, the Bank of Cape Fear commenced paying specie on the 26th of July, and the Bank of the State on the 1st of August.

Sale of Cherokee Lands.—We are authorized by the Commissioners to state, that the following kind of money will be received in payment for the Cherokee Lands to be sold, under authority of Act of the Assembly, on the first Monday of September next, at Franklin, in Macon county, viz: The notes of the Banks of this State, those of South Carolina, payable at Charleston and Cheraw; and those of Georgia, payable at Augusta and Savannah; the notes of the Bank of Virginia and Farmer's Bank of Virginia; United States Bank notes; Treasury notes; and Gold and Silver.

SUPREME COURT.

Ruffin, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of McRae's administrators, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in State v. Smith, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment below.

Daniel, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Phipps v. Garland, from Yancy, ordering a new trial.

Also, in Smith v. Moore, ordering a new trial.

Also, in State v. Jones, from Chowan, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in State v. Morrison, from Cumberland, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in the case of the Legation v. the personal Representatives of Mathews, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, J. delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of State v. Robinson et al., from Lincoln, ordering a new trial.

Also, in Governor, to use of White, adm'r. v. Miller et al. from Randolph, reversing the judgment below.

Also, in Doe ex dem. Miller et al. v. Twitty, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in State v. Jolly, from Martin, directing a venire de novo.

Removal of the Cherokees.—The "Carolina Gazette" states that these Indians will be removed without any difficulty. They are already collected, and will take up the line of march on the first of September. The Georgia portion have already commenced their journey to the West. Several companies of the militia have been discharged, and the remaining companies from this State will be dismissed in a few days.

Among the appropriations made by Congress in the Harbor bill, are \$20,000 for the Cape Fear River below Wilmington; \$5,000 for Tar River, below Washington; and \$25,000 for opening a passage 50 yards wide and 7 feet deep between the town of Beaufort and Pamlico Sound, and for improving New River.

Fayetteville Observer.

In the list of Factories in this State, which we copied last week from the Fayetteville Observer, the following should have been included:

12. The Cane Creek Factory, in Chatham county, owned by a company, which has been in operation for a year or two.

13. The Alleman Factory, in Orange county, owned by Messrs. Holt & Carrington.

The Davidson Lead Mine is worked by the proprietor with great success. He employs fifty hands; and as soon as his smelting furnace is in operation, will turn out 4000 lbs. of lead a day.

The Guilford Copper Mine is worked with much success. The Fayetteville Observer says that upwards of 120 tons

of the Ore have passed through that place lately on the way to England.

St. Dezemburgador E. F. Franca was on Monday morning presented by the Secretary of State to the President, and delivered his letter accrediting him as the Minister resident of the Empire of Brazil near the United States. *Globe.*

Appropriations by Congress.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has published an official list of all the appropriations made by Congress at the late and Extra Sessions, making a total of \$38,413,064 87. The list occupies nearly ten columns of the Natural Intelligencer, but is summed up in the following

RECAPITULATION.	
Extra Session.	
For the support of the Government and suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837	\$2,109,000 00
2d Session 25th Congress.	
Civil and diplomatic	8,259,360 92
Army	5,127,860 10
Fortifications	1,015,415 00
Protection of the Northern frontier	625,500 00
Navy	6,062,136 30
Revolutionary & other pensioners	2,058,532 63
Current expenses of the Indian Department	3,092,427 73
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	7,739,410 41
Harbors	1,335,008 53
Light houses	307,010 36
Miscellaneous	510,300 00
Private claims	45,103 60
	\$38,413,064 87

We observe that Congress has appropriated twenty thousand dollars for continuing the improvements upon the Cape Fear river. The channel has already been deepened three feet, and is now much wider and straighter than it was before government commenced its operations. Twelve feet may now be brought over the shoalest place in the channel, and we see no reason if three feet have been gained why the depth may not be increased, *ad infinitum*. We are assured, too, by the Engineer who has the river in charge, that by blasting the rock which forms the New Inlet bar any draught of water might be obtained. *Wilmington Adv.*

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

That Harbour Master has kindly furnished us with the subjoined list of vessels which have arrived in the port of Wilmington during the year commencing July 1st, 1837, and ending July 1st, 1838.

5 Barques,	173 Brigs,
280 Schooners,	8 Sloops.
466	<i>Ibid.</i>

Coming right.—Three years ago, the merchants of North Carolina were in the habit of bringing from the North an immense quantity of Cotton Yarns, generally of a wretched quality, upon which the consumer paid not only all the charges of a double transportation to and from the North, but a heavy profit to the numerous Factories put in operation, in this State, have not only stopped the importation of Yarns, but produced a surplus for exportation. We have heretofore noticed the shipment of yarns from a Factory in this place; and on Saturday last there arrived here 10,000 lbs. from one establishment in the interior, on its way to that great mart where all things find their value and a ready sale, New York. The period cannot be distant, when the entire demand for cotton cloths, as well as yarns, in North Carolina, will be supplied by North Carolina industry.

Nothing could contribute more to the independence and prosperity of the State. There is no business, which, well conducted, yields a better return than the cotton manufacture, and no place better adapted for its success than Fayetteville.

On the same day, there arrived here, also, between six and seven tons of Copper Ore, from Guilford, in wagons, for want of a better conveyance.

Fayetteville Observer.

We learn that an impression pretty generally exists that the law lately passed by Congress forbids the passage by individuals of old notes of the Bank of the United States. This is not the fact. The law only forbids officers and agents of the bank itself from reissuing those notes. As originally reported in the Senate, it embraced all persons whatever; but the revolting and abominable feature of the bill which proposed the infliction of penitentiary punishment for circulating good money was entirely too "democratic" even for "the party"; and it was stricken out. *National Intelligencer.*

Navy Island.—A corps of woodcutters is now busily engaged in clearing Navy Island of its timber. This is done, in order to prevent trouble which might arise from its future occupation by a hostile or insurgent force. The island is one of the most beautiful in the river, and would make a delightful farm, being easy of access, surpassing fertility, and commanding a view not exceeded in grandeur by any in the world. It covers an area of about 300 acres, and could have been purchased of the British Government last year for a mere song, but now, probably, could not be bought at any price. *Buffalo Advertiser.*

Suicide by the Texan Minister.—We learn from the Lexington, Ky. Intelligencer of the 17th instant, that Peter W. Grayson, esq., of Texas, committed suicide at Bean's station, a few days before, by shooting himself with a pistol through the head. Mr. Grayson was on his way from Texas to Washington city, having

received and accepted from the Government of Texas, the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States. The act, it is said, was committed with much deliberation. Mr. G. was a native of Kentucky.

It must be gratifying to the friends of Gen. Scott to find, that even in the "lawless regions" of the South, and in the ungracious service in which he is engaged, they can approve of the following just tribute of the New York American.

"If any thing can atone for the violation of national faith—if any thing can palliate the injustice of removing, by force of arms, an unoffending, and comparatively, a civilized people, from their native homes to a distant and barbarous region, it is to be found, partly in the compensation offered by the removing power, but mostly in the watchful solicitude, and guarding humanity, by which the act was accompanied."

"No laurel which Scott has acquired will live so long, or bloom so freshly round his brow, as that which he has gathered in the bloodless fields of the Cherokee country. He has, in the discharge of the ungrateful duty imposed upon him, gained by his vigilance, humanity, and address, immortal honor."

"The heroism of the sword belongs to many—to none more emphatically than to Scott; but a courageous, enlightened, and self-denying humanity, is a higher a tribute, and belongs to but few. Happily for the Cherokees, and happily too, for the honor of his country, in the character of Scott they have been found united."

The Pennsylvania United States Bank will, in a short time, establish a Branch in New York, under the general banking law. The business is to be done by a President and Cashier.

MARRIED.

In this county, in the Society of Friends, on the 26th of the 7th month, WILLIAM STOUT, son of Thos. Stout of Chatham, to FREDERICK ALLEN, daughter of Dr. Solomon Allen.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day	Night
2 Thursday	5 54	6 54	12 10	11 50
3 Friday	5 53	6 53	12 11	11 49
4 Saturday	5 52	6 52	12 12	11 48
5 Sunday	5 51	6 51	12 13	11 47
6 Monday	5 50	6 50	12 14	11 46
7 Tuesday	5 49	6 49	12 15	11 45
8 Wednesday	5 48	6 48	12 16	11 44

A METHODIST PROTESTANT CAMP MEETING will be held at the Ridge Meeting House, commencing on Friday the 8th August.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1838.

Edward Davis and Wife,

vs.

Wm. Cain, Ex'r. and others.

Original Bill.

Appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Mitchell, Frances Potter and her husband, (deceased), James Mitchell, and the other heirs at law of James C. Mitchell, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless James Davis, Dickens and his wife, William Davis, Susan Davis, and Martha Davis, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be heard ex parte to them.

Given under my hand at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, 1838.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price Adv. \$4 50. 29-6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term 1838.

Henry Hatcher and others,

vs.

Thomas Mitchell, and wife.

Original Bill

and others.

Appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Mitchell, Frances Potter and her husband, (deceased), James Mitchell, and the other heirs at law of James C. Mitchell, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless James Davis, Dickens and his wife, William Davis, Susan Davis, and Martha Davis, appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price Adv. \$4 50. 30-6w

Stray.

TAKEN up by Samuel Forsythe, living eighteen miles east from Hillsborough, on Flat River, and entered on the stray book of Orange county on the 21st day of July, a yellow and red MARE, valued at twenty five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

July 25. 29-3w

24 CENTS REWARD, if delivered—or \$2 if confined in any Jail.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Monday the 31st of July, a bound boy by the name of MARTIN A. JACKSON. He is about 18 years old, tolerably well grown, sallow complexion, downcast look, and of regular appearance. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, but no thanks will be tendered. All persons are hereby forewarned harboring or employing him, as the law will be enforced to its fullest extent on such as may.

SOLOMON FULLER.

August 1. 30-

The Matchless Sanative.

An advertisement for which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Madrick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT F. WOODY.

Agent for the sale of the same.

N. B. A fresh supply just received.

June 27. 25-3w

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

DR. LOUIS OFFEN GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe), belongs to the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disorder of state of *Vita* (or Life Principle) of the human body: *It often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs*—and which may be as certainly though not so quickly cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

whose healing fist may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy.

CONSUMPTION.

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filed the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS; a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—it is a medicine which begins to be valued by physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE.—Three and one third six dollars (\$3 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactures, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates, and not be compelled to force down, against a sure, every medicine which the tender friends and kindred ones often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT HEALER, (the doctor and nurse only her servants); and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or beer, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beefsteak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offen Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues; upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D. WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D. ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine (patented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German

physicians must forever establish the superiority of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York.

New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland.—Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I perceived to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial.

I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquiries can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has just none of its virtues by crossing the Atlantic—nor is it apparent to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR! WAR!!

RETURN

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Rev. S. K. Loomis of Boston has preached a sermon on Religious Liberty which has been published at the request of his congregation. We make an extract, which it seems to us, conveys the true doctrine on the subject, expressed briefly, but clearly and forcibly.

"Now liberty, I think, both civil and religious, is to be defined as a negative rather than a positive quality, if I may use such expressions. It consists in what cannot be done to the individual, rather than in an unrestrained license given to the individual to do and say what he chooses. That is a free community in regard to civil rights, not where every man can do what he likes, and say of, or to, his neighbor, whatever his passions or prejudices may prompt him to say; but where no man, even the humblest, can be injured in person, property, or character, by any other man, even the highest, without ample redress, and sure protection from the laws. He is a freeman in short, who cannot be wronged, not he who can do wrong if he is so disposed. And that is a free community, in regard to religious rights, not where religion and ir-religion are alike protected and cherished by the laws, not where the free investigation of truth and licentious speculation in morals are confounded, but where there are no test-oaths, and acts of conformity enforced, no Star-chamber, or Inquisition, with power to summon, whenever it chooses, any and every individual, to lay bare the secrets of his heart and conscience, and to punish him by fine, torture or imprisonment for his private opinions, however honestly, meekly and quietly, he may hold them. He enjoys religious freedom, who cannot be arbitrarily questioned as to his religious faith, who is not compelled to profess, uphold and conform to what he does not believe, but is at liberty to form, and hold for himself whatever opinions he chooses to adopt, and is permitted to inculcate and teach them, whenever it is not obvious that the purpose of such teaching is, and the effect of it will be, to overturn those great fundamental principles of moral truth, upon the private and public recognition of which the very existence of civil government and social order and security depend."

NED OF THE TODDIN.

A generation ago (two generations now) there were in Hertsfordshire many poor maidens or orphans, who being quite harmless were permitted to wander whither they would, and receive charity at every house in their regular rounds. Of one of these, his name was Ned of the Toddin, I have just heard a tale which has thrilled every nerve in me from head to foot. He lived with his mother, and there was no other in the family; it is remarked

that he was always particularly loved by his mother, doubtless because they always continued in a state as helpless and dependent as infancy. This poor fellow, in return, was equally fond of his mother; love towards her was the only feeling of affection which he was capable of, and that feeling was proportionally strong. The mother felt sick and died; death, poor wretch, he knew nothing, and it was in vain to hope to make him comprehend it. He would not suffer them to bury her, and they were obliged to put her in the coffin unknown to him, and carry her to the grave, when, as they imagined, he had been decended away to a distance. Ned of the Toddin, however, suspected that something was designed, watched them secretly; and as soon as it was dark opened the grave, took out the body and carried it home. Some of the neighbors compassionately went into the cottage to look after him. They found the dead body seated in her own place in the chimney corner, a large fire blazing which he had made to warm her, and the idiot son with a large dish of pap offering to feed her. "You used to like it," he was saying, "you used to like it." Presently, wondering at her silence, he looked at the face of the corpse, took the dead hand to feel it, and said, "Why d'ye look so pale, mother? Why be ye so cold?"

EXTRACT FROM BULWER.

"What a mistake, to suppose that the passions are strongest in youth! the passions are not stronger, but the control over them is weaker. They are more easily excited; they are more violent and apparent; but they have less energy, durability, less intense and concentrated power, than in mature life. In youth passion succeeds to passion, and one breaks upon the other, as waves upon a rock, till the heart frets itself to repose. In manhood, the great deep flows on more calm but more profound; its serenity, the proof of the might and terror of its course, were the wind to blow, the storm to rise. A young man's ambition is but vanity; it has no definite aim; it plays with a thousand toys. As with one passion, so with the rest. In youth, love is ever on the wing; but like the birds in April, it has not yet built its nest. With so long a career of summer and hope before it, the disappointment of to-day is succeeded by the novelty of tomorrow; and the sun that advances to the noon but dries up its fervent tears. But when we have arrived at that epoch of life, when, if the light fail us, if the last rose wither, we feel that the loss cannot be retrieved, and that the frost and darkness are at hand, love becomes to us a treasure that we watch over and hoard with a miser's care. Our youngest born affection is our idol, the fondest pledge of the past, the most cherished of our

hopes for the future. A certain melancholy, that mingles with our joy at the possession, only enhances its charm—we feel ourselves so dependent on it for all that is yet to come. Our other banks, our gay galleries of pleasure, our stately arched of pride, have been swallowed up by the remorseless wave. On this last vessel we freight our all; to its frail tenure we commit ourselves. The star that guides it is our guide, and in the tempest that menaces, we behold our doom."

"Vine vig air!"

"Oy, my vine vig, in the vooden vig box, vut I vore last Vednesday vas a veek, ven I vent to vadow Vaddie's vedding."

"I'm werry much vexed at vulgar pronunciation, Valentine. You should say *vig* not *vig*. But if you are going a visiting, you had better take your velvet cap that you had on last meeting of the westry."

"Vife, you are always vorying me vith your criticism upon my vords. I am not going a visiting as you have, but I am going to take a walk along the varf, and round Vashington-street, and perhaps I vill go as far as Lake Vimico, and see the company's vater vorks."

A precipitate choice makes way for a long repentance.

A passionate man rides a horse that runs away with him.

Religious Notice.

CAMP MEETING will commence at Pleasant Green, seven miles south east from Hillsborough, on Friday the 10th August at July 19.

Religious Notice.

THE Bala BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will be held at Mrs. Hill Meeting House, two miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August next.

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my House and Lot at Hillsborough, containing about four acres of land. Persons desirous of purchasing, could not probably be as well suited in a summer residence at this place, for an equal or proportional price, in regard to neighborhood, water, and pleasantness of location.

P. H. MANGUM.

Public Sale.

THE HOUSE and premises at present occupied by Mrs. Ann Bannan, in the town of Hillsborough, situated on the main street, and down above Mr. Palmer's Hotel, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on the day of the August elections.

Terms made known on the day of sale, and a perfect warranty title given.

WM. E. ANDERSON.

Ladies' Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh assortment of Ladies Shoes and Slippers, of the best Philadelphia manufacture.

O. F. LONG, & Co.

O. F. Long, & Co., have also on hand,

50 Sacks of Salt,

20 Boxes Hull's Patent Candles,

3 Boxes Sperm Candles, &c.,

all of which they will sell on the best terms.

July 12.

House and Lot in Chapel Hill—For Sale.

THE well known Tavern House in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Thomas D. Watts, deceased, and now occupied by Miss Nancy Hillyard, is offered for sale. The property consists of a good Dwelling House and convenient out-buildings, Stables, &c. and four acres of land, with a good well of water. For terms apply to

ALLEN PARKS.

Hillsborough, July 3.

Found.

ON the town commons, a Fine Gold Guard Watch, seal or Key. The owner can have it, by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Inquire at this Office.

July 4.

Stray.

TAKEN up by John Christopher, living sixteen miles north from Hillsborough, and entered on the Stray Book of Orange county, a Dark Bay MARE, black mane and tail, smaller in her face, four feet ten and a quarter inches high, twelve years old this spring. Valued at twenty-five dollars.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

Hillsborough Female SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session of this institution will commence July 19th. The Terms of Tuition (payable in advance) are, as heretofore, Fourth or Lowest Class, \$12 50 Second and Third Class, 15 00 First or Highest Class, 17 00 Ornamental Needle Work, 5 00 Drawing and Painting, 12 00 Music, on Piano or Guitar, 25 00 French, 15 00

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert three times.

June 20. 25—5w

FEMALE SCHOOL in Hillsborough.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Monday the 16th of July.

TERMS—English Studies, \$17 50 French (taught by a native,) 15 00 Music, 25 00 Drawing & Painting, 10 00

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough.

Dr. J. Webb, Hillsborough.

Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln, N. C.

Rev. Wm S. Pomeroy, Richmond, Va.

Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va.

The Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and Standard, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

June 14. 24—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August.

Classical Department } W. J. Bingham, Tuition \$15 per session. } John A. Bingham.

English Department } W. C. Sutton, Tuition 16\$ per session. } John McAllister.

French Department } Jean Odend'hal, Tuition 3\$ per month.

The students in the classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation, without extra charge.

P. S. The Raleigh papers will insert five times.

June 14. 24—5w

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, ELIJAH PICKARD.

May 25. 22—

China, Glass, and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,

No. 79, Water Street, N. Y.

(Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of Rich China, in sets; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. Liberal credit will be given when required.

Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 21—

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1838, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Anderson Jackson

B Fielding Lewis

C Mrs. Nancy Bales

D Wm. J. Burnett

E John Bird

F Emily B. Kylin

G Ann Bannan

H James Christie

I T. J. Cunningham

K Sarah Carter

L Je Carter

M George Carra

N Alfred Cooper

O Alfred Collins

P John Crabtree

Q Abraham Crabtree

R Ruben Cardin

S Matthew Darham

T David Davidson

U Timothy Douglass

V Young Dorch

W Bodann (Saddler)

X James Smith

Y Margaret Sutton

Z Samuel Schimbars

A Elias Gaskill

B Joseph Graham

C Lewis Herndon

D Edmund Herndon

E Right House

F William Horton

G Mrs. Robert Harris

H James H. Harrell

I E. J. Ann Holt

K Thos. Hastings

L James H. Hincumb

M Joseph D. Hughes

N Joshua Horn

O John T. Johnston

P James Jones

Q Charles A. Yates

R Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

July 3. 27—

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,

Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market, all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage here before received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Fat, and Butter, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jewellery.

THE subscriber thus tenders his sincere thanks to those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough, for a short space he has been withdrawn from his labor by sickness, and would have the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Watches, Jewellery,

&c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

December 7. 29—

English School.

THE subscriber has opened an English School, at the English Male Academy, in Hillsborough, at \$3 per quarter.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

June 37. 26 1w

To Mr. H. H. Harris.

WE will, on the 29th July next, at the Post Office in the town of Danburgh, in the State of Georgia, take the depositions of William Allen and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of the suit of Jones & Danforth against you, now pending in the County Court of Orange county, at which time and place you can attend and cross examine, if you think proper.

JONES & DANFORTH.

June 16. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John King,

vs. John Feathergrass & William Feathergrass.

Original Attachment levied on Negroes.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Register for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead answer or demurrer, judgment by default will be entered against them.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$3 50.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

James Jackson and wife, and others,

vs. Wm. Robinson and Lizzy his wife, and Michael Ray and Nancy his wife.

Petition to Sell Slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Register, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then there answer or demurrer, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$4 50.

Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 8. 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people, that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very nearly being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenu